









THE LOST DIAMOND.

BY MRS. F. D. GAGE.

"Do you not suppose that many of the slaves, whom you say are so well treated, in the main, offend more with great cruelty and wrong?"

"Oh yes," answered my fair-haired friend; "of course they do, and so do your poor laboring classes in the North. I have known very cruel things done by my day."

"Very likely; but suppose you tax your memory a little, and see if you can find in all your experience in New England, which you say lasted twenty-five years, any thing that will match the first scene of outrage that you remember as having happened during the last four years in which you have sojourned at the South?"

The pleasant lady hesitated; a cloud passed over her brow. Evidently, a painful thought was troubling her. She bit her beautiful lip, and twisted the crimson tassel of her double gown round her forefinger.

"Come," said I, "tell me what it is. You have asserted that I do not understand the people of the South; that they are misrepresented and belied; that the slaves fare well and are happy. Now, there is a powerful memory asking for utterance, and—"

"Your question has put me to thinking," she exclaimed, as she drew her delicately slipped feet up on the sofa, and clasped her arms about her knees, in an attitude of easy confidence. "I was born and brought up in Vermont. At fifteen years of age, I grew dissatisfied with what seemed the dull routine of housework, and went to Lowell, and entered a factory. And at eighteen had laid up enough on interest to help me to go to Mount Holyoke to school. Father was not rich, but he did what he could for me. At twenty-two I left the institution with a good name and a pretty good education. I soon got a situation as a teacher in my native State, taught two years, and then went to Brattleboro' to spend a vacation. There I met Mr. Warder, who was, as you may guess, captivated by me. He was a wife, and have spent four years in the South, enjoying every luxury that wealth can procure, and the highest degree of happiness that the most devoted affection can bestow."

"My husband is kind to his slaves to a fault; but he says he cannot bear to deprive them of any thing that they wish, because he feels that all they demand is not an equivalent for their labor. Still, he does not see how he can better their condition, and I try to think they are better off than I free. You see how it is; we don't see how we can help ourselves. But all this is irrelevant to the question under discussion."

"Your question sent me back into the past, and I do not remember any thing worse than ever happened in the neighborhood where I lived than the severe whipping of a hired girl. My father was Justice of the Peace, and the woman who committed this offense against the peace and majesty of the good State of Vermont was brought before him, and I was present at the examination. The little sufferer's dress was removed, and, though but one night had passed, only a few red marks were found upon the little body. The child was taken from the inhuman wretch, and a fine imposed which was heavy to bear, for the woman was poor. I do not recollect now that a single person in the town took sides with the woman; even her own brothers cursed her severely, and said no child ought to be bound to her, for it was sure to come out bad."

"Now," said she, "let me tell you a tale of horror. Hannah, put down those curtains, and shut out this beautiful spring sunlight. I feel as though I could not talk with the glare of light in my face, when such black deeds are to be told."

"Just after I came South—(you may go to the kitchen, Hannah—one of the daughters of Col. Stross, who lived in a splendid mansion just outside of our city, and was counted the richest man in town, lost a diamond ring. The ring was of great value, and of course his loved great excitement in the household. Miss Julia remembered distinctly having laid it in her pocket on a certain evening, after a ball, and no one knew where she kept those things but her mother and sisters, and her maid Myra, a pretty mulatto girl of about sixteen. Myra was very fond of dress, and had often spoken her praises, in most lavish terms, of the sparkling gem on Miss Julia's finger."

"After all due search had been made, she was called up and questioned, but denied any knowledge of the affair. Col. Stross, who was called a hard master, told her, in the most peremptory manner, that if she did not find it, she should be punished for her carelessness in allowing her mistress's things to be stolen, as she had nothing else to do but take care of them. This so frightened the poor girl, and her language was so incoherent, that the conviction at once settled on her mind that she was the culprit, and she was immediately ordered to the yard, to be whipped till she acknowledged her guilt. The overseer of the plantation, which lies some three miles from the house, was a brutal man, (my husband says they all are, that no man but a brute will take such an office,) and the poor girl was tied to the post and whipped till she fainted."

"Oh! my God, what wretchedness!" I exclaimed.

"They brought her up and asked her to tell what she had done with the diamond, but she still denied any knowledge of the matter; and she was locked up and starved till the next day. And when brought out again and questioned, she denied having touched Miss Julia's diamond. Another whipping more severe than the first followed, and when they took her from the post, she was one of gore of blood, from her neck to her heels. Hannah's husband was one of Colonel Stross's men. Then my husband bought him to please Hannah, and he told us all about it. She was carried to her mother when in this state, and the old woman man in his indignation gave the overseer a piece of her mind, for he got a 'lashing' as they call it, nearly as severe."

"But to make a long story short," said the speaker, with a hasty voice, and her hands twitching nervously, "Myra, after a week of delirium and fever, died, and the old woman hung herself with the end of the clothes line, in her own cabin, by the side of her dead child."

"The fair browed lady had a heart, for she laid her hand on her head, and wept convulsively. I did not know how to make her feel any more, but I said, 'I have heard too many such tales of sorrow; but I am tired with an aching at my heart-strings; that tears would have relieved.'"

"When the burst of feeling had subsided, she raised her head, and said, 'Was nothing ever heard of the diamond,' asked I.

"Yes, nearly a year went by, and Miss Julia had occasion to wear the same rich, blue velvet dress, that had been the admiration of all the company at the aforementioned ball, when, putting her hand in her pocket, lo! the diamond ring!"

"Now she remembered distinctly, that her ring was too large for her finger, and not wishing to pull her glove over it, she had slipped it into her pocket. Wary with the fatigue of the evening, and crazed with the fatigue of the hour, she had forgotten the circumstance, and only remembered having put it in her pocket on the evening before."

"What was done about it?"

"Nothing, of course; very few heard of the matter, for no one had seen Myra whipped that had a white face. Col. Stross wore the diamond had cost him three times its value, and threatened to turn off the overseer, but did not. Miss Julia felt pretty bad, for she thought a good deal of her maid; but she soon forgot her diamonds as gaily as ever."

"And yet you say they are kindly treated, and better off than I free?"

"What else can I say? God help me—I have not strength enough to say aught else."

[Extract from Notes of Travel.]

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCH.

WORCESTER, June 24, 1859.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I make haste to inform you that we have at last an anti-slavery church; thoroughly and consistently so, for as its resolutions are concerned. The following resolutions were presented by Homer B. Sprague, the accomplished Principal of our High School, at the annual meeting of our Salem Street Church in this city, and discussed at that and two succeeding meetings held by adjournment for that purpose; when they were, last evening, after the fullest discussion and explanation, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we renounce all church association, communion and fellowship with slaveholders, and with all who in any manner knowingly and persistently uphold or countenance slavery.

Resolved, That all laws for the support of slavery are, in our view, unjust, and therefore not morally binding.

Resolved, That our prayers and sympathies are with those Christians who, inspired by the Holy Spirit, are for their noble conduct in rescuing a fugitive slave from the man-stealers; and that we honor them for their fidelity to God and man.

Resolved, That so long as we are Christians, in the person of the slave, we are bound to perform unpaid labor upon Southern plantations, as sold upon the auction-block to the highest bidder, is as scourged for righteousness' sake, is pursued with chains, pistols and bloodhounds, in escaping to a free country, so long it is the duty of his professed followers to raise their voice, and yield all their influence to destroy the abomination; and the individual or the church that intentionally fails to do this must be treated by us as none of His.

These resolutions are clear, explicit and sweeping against the sinners, and, if actually put in force, will show one church to be, in so much, a Christian body, worthy of the name, which is an anomaly among the churches of this land.

Some opposition was made to them, and substitutes were proposed that condemned the sin, while they let the sinner stand as a Christian. These failing to be received, the opposition tried to amend them by striking out of the first words 'association' and 'connection'; but this failed also.

The opposition was led openly and boldly by Charles White, (State Auditor,) on the ground that the resolutions were impracticable and impossible, as, if carried out, they would cut off every other church in the city and in the State, if not in the denomination; and this church could not maintain its existence on such a basis. He was willing to denounce the sin, in the severest terms, but when he came to deal with the sinner, he desired to deal cautiously and gently; and it would not do to try to separate from all 'connection' with them; it would be impracticable and disastrous.

The pastor of the church, Merrill Richardson, who has heretofore preached and talked strong anti-slavery during the year and a half that he has been settled over this church, seemed a little taken aback to find that any of his members should think of making practical application of his teachings; it was apparently rather more than he had bargained for; and he cautioned them against too rashly making specific application of general principles—it was difficult, and needed great caution, prudence, and abundance of Christian charity; we could not withdraw from all connection with sinners without taking ourselves out of the world, and we must not try to do too much.

The resolutions were ably, boldly and clearly sustained by the mover, Mr. Sprague, by S. L. Heywood, and W. Allen, with some others. It was really refreshing to hear the clear and bold argumentation of the strongest anti-slavery sentiments and action by these young men, and to see how nobly they stood every test and met every point, utterly refusing any compromise, or toning down, affirming their desire and determination to know the right, and then to do it, regardless of consequences; to make clear their separation from slaveholders and their abettors, if it took them from the communion of every other church, or from this church itself; and, if need be, to discipline any member of this church who should sustain the American Board of Missions, the Bible Society, the Tract Society, or any other organization that should be shown to sustain slavery; to disown all such preachers as Dr. Adams and Dr. Lord, and all such as should recognize them as Christians.

When they came to vote for the resolutions, sixteen of the forty members present, (in a church of two hundred members) voted for them, and as none dared to vote nay, it was called, of course, a unanimous vote.

Mr. Richardson, seeing that the resolutions were sure to pass, cautiously said, that of course they could bind no one's conscience by adopting the resolutions, neither could they have any *ex post facto* effect, the church could adopt no *ex post facto* that could bind the action of present members, who had joined under the old rules, and on the past basis.

If this construction prevails, these resolutions are of course of small worth, and had better not be passed. Charles White, seeing his passage to be inevitable, consoled the opposition by saying that the resolutions could do no harm, as nothing could or would be done with them; they would not affect their relations with other churches at all, and six months hence it would hardly be known.

P. S. June 27.—The intention of Mr. Richardson to respect the resolutions of this church is exemplified by the fact that he yesterday put Rev. Mr. Post, the pastor of a church of slaveholders in St. Louis, into his pulpit!

A. H.

DEATH OF GAMALIEL BALEY, ESQ.

From the National Intelligencer.

Amongst the items of the Paris's news, a large portion of the American people will have observed with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Gamaliele Bailey, the proprietor and editor of the National Era, of this city. He was a native of Mount Holly, N. J., conceived and executed the bold idea of establishing a newspaper in Washington, devoted mainly to the anti-slavery cause. The Era began its career as a political journal, achieved much celebrity from the publication of Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which first appeared in its columns, and which at once gave it a large circulation.

Mr. Bailey, who was personally a most amiable and talented gentleman, has always maintained his paper at a very high standard of literary excellence, and has asserted his political opinions with a courteous and dignified boldness and independence that have won for him the respect of all who have the least interest in the cause of freedom. He was a man of high character, and died leaving behind him a large and devoted following.

There are very few men, we believe, who have ever achieved so much in so short a time. He was a long period of years a partisan Whig, and went to his grave with as unswerving a character for uprightness, honesty, and high-toned independence.

Mr. Bailey was accompanied on his intended tour, through the United States, by his eldest son, Mr. Marcellus Bailey, from whom intelligence has been received, stating that he took his father's remains to his home, in order to bring them home in the next steamer for the United States, which is the Vanderbilt. This ship, according to the published programme, was to have left New York on Wednesday last, and may be expected at New York about the 3d of July.

The death of Dr. Bailey, the editor of the National Era, will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, including a host who are not numbered with him through the columns of the paper which he conducted with such distinguished ability and regard for the rights of man. It is not a little singular that there should be any death, by his eldest son, who has been so long before the public. In his paper he was styled simply 'G. Bailey.' The telegraph and many papers announced him as 'George' Bailey; some of his correspondents and friends named him 'Gamaliele'; and the New American Cyclopaedia calls him 'Gideon.'

He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1816. At an early age, he was sent to the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine, and received his medical degree in 1838. After making a brief visit to China, in the capacity of physician to a ship, he began his career as an editor, in Baltimore, in 1839. He was subsequently connected with the Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and received his medical degree in 1838. After making a brief visit to China, in the capacity of physician to a ship, he began his career as an editor, in Baltimore, in 1839. He was subsequently connected with the Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and received his medical degree in 1838. After making a brief visit to China, in the capacity of physician to a ship, he began his career as an editor, in Baltimore, in 1839. He was subsequently connected with the Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and received his medical degree in 1838. 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